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INSIDE VIEW.

Reaction in the House.

Action of the Senate Doubtful!

The President gives Sumner a Roland for an Oliver.

Andrew Johnson Holds the Reins.

The following very interesting statement correspondent of the New York Herald, dating on the 9th inst;

CONGRESSMEN ANXIOUS TO EXPLAIN THEIR One of the most prominent characteristic hich marks the course of the members of ongress, especially on the republican side,

is a great anxiety to explain their vote on the Stevens resolution. All manner of reasons are given by them, but the nervousness and the fear manifested by many of them that no one will understand tyeir explana-tion are really wonderful. It shows very plainly that they feel guilty, and are asham d of their vote. But the record is there, nd the undue haste manifested by the entire was agreed that this plan should be adopted, epublican side more than counterbalances explanations which they now make They rushed headlong into the trap set for hem. The manner in which they acted gave it the appearance at least of being their ionest convictions. But many of them now show very strong symptoms of being in a decidedly unpleasant frame of mind-a state of anxiety represented better than any other way by the old maxim, "Marry at haste and you will repent at leisure." They

were in such a hurry to pass Stevens' res olution, and place themselves on record n favor of it, that they could not even stop elect their officers in the usual form, but, s soon as they secured their Speaker, put through all the others by resolution at once earing that the delay in balloting for each one separate would not give them time to vote on Stevens' resolution. Then, when that resolution was presented, the gag of its NO. 29 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE. 2 | previous question was enforced, lest some one would say something against it, and thus delay them in recording their votes. The radicals like Stevens and Kelley were amined the field and come to the concluion that they must carry their point before the President's Message were read in Concress. They gave it as their opinion publiely that they must strike the blow at the outset if they expected to accomplish anything in opposition to the President's poli-But what are we to say of those members who had every where proclaimed that they heartily endorsed Mr. Johnson's

course? This is the class of men who have

leceived the people, and whom the people As regards such men as Stevens, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Sumner and a few others they have made no effort to conceal their opposition to the President's mode of reortherefore, in supporting the resolution, not carried but their professional principles, and have reason to rejoice over their easy triumph and the remarkable gulfibility of those republicans who have announced their ndorsement of the action of the President. It is this latter class that are now so concience-stricken that they are anxious to give everybody their reasons. But it will take a long time for them to relieve themselves of the odium of that record. An open and frank foe, who everywhere and on all asions announces his conviction of duty and acts upon it, is always looked upon as honorable. To him is accorded the virtue of honest motives. But he who proclaims his course and pledges himself to stand by it, and then the moment that he is put to the test does the very opposite, no longer com mands respect or is given the credit of hon-This class is to be found in targe umbers among the republicans in the House of Representatives. Who they are the people in each Congressional district in the North can tell by recalling the promises of their representatives and comparing them with the vote of Stevens' resolution on

the first day of the session. PLISH BY HIS JOINT COMMITTEE. In order that the position in which many themselves in regard to their former promistrennously advocated treating the Southern States as so many Territories, and favored universal and a sweeping confiscation, the receipts to be applied to the payment of the national debt. This he has advocated in and out of Congress, and at the same time held that whenever the States in rebellion were again admitted to the Union they must come in under organic acts after the same probation military or rather Territorial Governors until they had gone through a probationary period and then admitted, by special permission of Congress, under the restrictions and provi-PLAIN DOUBLE BARREL sions which that body might provide. He opposed the admittance of any of the delerates from the States which had been in resellion in the Baltimore Convention for this reason. But he was defeated there. He opposed receiving the electoral votes cast for nasmuch as this made no difference in the result, he was permitted to have his way, and there was no contest over that point of any moment in the republican party. Mr. Stevens is not like many of his radical asiates-persistent that the Southern States hall be kept under military rule. He at east privately advocates leaving them exdusively to civil law, but that civil law to se administered in a Territorial form only, precisely as all new Territories are governed, which would give Congress, in his view, he same power over all questions arising therein as that body now have over the District of Columbia. As it has always been the custom of the several Executives in this country to select men from the States to act as overnors, judges, marshals, &c., in new Cerritories, this would, under Steven's plan, secure the appointment of Northern men to fill all those offices in the States lately in ebellion; and under their manipulation, acked by Congress and confiscation, he would humble them and place them in a on to secure the endorsement of those views by that body. On the Wednesday

lace on Wednesday, the 20th day of Norember. On Friday, the 1st day of December, there was a caucus of a few radicals. At | the rules for every radical resolution. This this caucus were Stevens and a majority of is an encouraging sign. the Missouri delegation in the House, with a CAUSE OF THE TRIBULATION AMONG THE few others from different sections of the ountry, the object being to have some mu-History of the Caneus Resolutions tual understanding as to their course, in order that they might concentrate their strength. At that caucus Mr. Stevens related the substance of his statement to the lated the substance of his statement to the President, and then told the gentlemen present that what they accomplished they would have to do in spite of the President in the President in reference to the New York Custom House, but he could or. All other distinctions may be overhave to do in spite of the President; for he was wedded to his own plan of reconstruction. During this meeting the Senate was canvassed, and they came to the conclusion that a majority of that body was inclined to be conservative this year, or, as it was termed in radical syntax, "inclined to play the sycophant to Mr. Johnson." Fears were manfested that the Senate would admit some of the Southern Senators, and thus defeat their (the radical) gramme. In order to prevent that they came to the conclusion that they must secure the appointment of a joint committee on reconstruction, to whom everything nor concealment about it on his part. He take the whole cherry, why waste time nibrelating to the admission of the Southern

representatives, and the treatment of the Southern States, should be referred. The resolution appointing this committee should have some provisions which would prevent of affairs at Washington is furnished by the one house from admitting Southern representatives until the other had come to the same decision. In this way it was thought that a check could be held over the Senate, and the admission of Southern Senaters prevented. Some doubt was expressed by one or two present about getting a resolution of that kind through the Senate; but Stephens replied that it was the only mode that he could see to accomplish that object, and if they failed circumstances might present some other mode. But it was thought that if the party in the House presented an undivided front the Senate would not dare into a fit at two or three different periods of to reject it. They would be afraid to array themselves against the House, for fear that some measures which they were interested in might be rejected in the latter body. It

and Stephens was requested to present it to the Congressional cancus to be held on the floor of the House on Saturday evening. But this was not the only point settled then. All agreed that it would not answer to allow the credentials of the Southern members to be referred in the usual way to the committee on elections, for the rea son that if the matter took that direction some of the men elected from the South would get around the members and ingratiate themselves into their favor, and the first they would know, one clever fellow, would be admitted from this locality, and another from that, and thus in effect defeat | that the white rebels in almost every section their plans, and carry out the policy of the President. It was therefore agreed that the credentials should not be allowed to go to rect this evil?" the committee on elections; if referred at all it must be to the joint committee on reconstruction. In order that the proposition for a joint committee might be successful, the importance of its being appointed at the recently insulting white people there and opening of Congress was impressed upon all present. If it were delayed for a few days, do something to correct that evil?" honest enough in all this; for they had exset. They must endeavor to commit both houses to their programme at the outset, or they will be unable to carry it through. Having once secured the passage of the resolution in both houses, then in order to prevent any change of policy, it was agreed that a resolution should be put through declaring that there were no Southern States to be represented; in other words, that there were no such States as North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Texas and Florida, or Tennessee. The latter State was especially ied to be treated the same as all others. This, in their opinion, would dispose of the question of credentials and re-

claims as States, and fix the period of their probation before they are admitted to the Union, as well as enumerate the conditions of their resuming their relations. The foregoing statement embodies the abstance of the proceedings of the first rad- him? Your district is very close." cal caucus. Another caucus of the radithe meantime, however, the programme marked out at the first gathering was submitted to Chief Justice Chase, and it met his approval. The whole thing was done it Pomeroy's rooms, and reindorsed there. This meeting is said to have been exceedngly enthusiastic and larger than the first. They became so wild in their radical doctrines that some of those present thought the majority would go crazy. One expression used by a person there was that he began to think they would go through the roof of the house. At this meeting every per-WHAT THAD, STEVENS EXPECTED TO ACCOM- of the house was at the caucus, in order that there might not be any failure in their securing the endorsement of the programme of the members of Corgress have placed by the general caucus of the republicans, and thus get every republican member | not think of doing that, will he?" ses and pledges may be understood, it is bound to its support as a party measure necessary to look back to the motives that when it came before the House on Monday. prompted Mr. Stevens in offering it. It is That wing of the party were all there. The well known that he has for two years past proposition was presented by Stevens, and I would do if I were in his place, and that referred to a committee consisting of Ste-

vens, of Pennsylvania; Raymond, of New if you opposed the policy of my adminis York ; Blaine, of Maine ; Spalding, of Ohio, | tration. Washburne, of Illinois; Payne, of Wisconsin, and Boutwell, of Massachusetts. This furnished Raymond an opportunity to administer a severe blow, if not to defeat Stevens' programme; but instead of that he united in the report in favor of it, and it as new Territories; in other words, kept under | was unanimously reported back to the caucus, and adopted without debate, as a party neasure. Thus Stevens not only carried his point, but the radical programme adopted at their private caucus was put through with the pretended supporters of the President advocating it. Raymond was used as a tool to advance it. Stevens was immediately, by resolution, directed to present it to the House on the following Monday as soon gether different with Senator, Morgan from as that body organized, which was done, and New York. He was serenaded on Wedersday President from the same States last year, but, it received the entire vote of the republicans | night, and came out with an unequivocal enin that body. These facts leave no doubt of the intention of the movers of the resolution, or of Stevens' object in offering it. It places the entire republican strength in the House of Representatives in an antagonistic citizens. position to the President, and as a direct and equivocal attack upon his reorganization policy as announced to the public in hi proclamation and speeches and Message to ongress. Of this there can be no doubt. Those Congressmen in the recent elections who announced their approval of the President's policy have, therefore, gone back upon their promises and placed themselves on record in opposition to the President. THE SENATE.

The resolution still hangs fire in the Senate. What will be its fate in that body remains to be seen. The extreme radicals still labor for true and lasting peace. I can declare it will pass. Other Senators say that it will not. Another class say that any country, to any section, race or class, than we are yet able to foresee. There are Tennessee will be excepted from its operation and pass in that shape; while others state alienation between the President and the towns as can get anything to do. Idleness that it will be modified so as to remove the at some future time. This, of course, places those States out of the Union. This is the correct view of Mr. Stevens's position, or at least, as he has stated it to his friends in conversation within the last ten days.

He came to Congress with the determination to predict the result. One thing is certain, the longer it is delayed the poorer its chance of the united States. On the contrary, it seems to me that every peril that now threaten us, every evil that weighs upon us would be aggravated; every good put at hazard; every hope clouded, if not blast to predict the result. One thing is certain, the longer it is delayed the poorer its chance of, by such a malign, untoward collision. I have come here to do whatever I can, how-time to predict the result. One thing is certain, the longer it is delayed the poorer its chance of the United States. On the contrary, it seems to me that every peril that now threaten us, every good put at hazard; every hope clouded, if not blast we are at all surprised. It is jest what to predict the result. One thing is certain, the longer it is delayed the poorer its chance of the United States. On the contrary, it seems to me that every peril that now threaten us, every good put at hazard; every hope clouded, if not blast we are at all surprised. It is jest what to predict the result. One thing is certain, the longer it is delayed the poorer its chance of the United States. On the contrary, it seems to me that every peril that now threaten us, every good put at hazard; every hope clouded, if not blast. that it will be modified so as to remove the Congress of the United States. On the contime Stephens is holding back his resolution, ever little that may be, toward avoiding declaring there is no Southern States to be such a catastrophe, but I am not as your represented awaiting the action of the Sen- paragraph would seem to imply that I am and then took bold ground in opposition to the views and policy of the latter. He not only opposed and denounced the ideal of the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the latter. He not only opposed and denounced the ideal of the structure of the stru in order that his real plans may not be discovered until that part at least is accom-

received forty-five affirmative votes to sixtyeight against. So much for one day's con-sideration of the President's Message. The republicans were no longer ready to suspend

REPUBLICANS. Some of Raymond's friends now assert that he voted for Stevens' resolution for a joint pink or brown-be made a civil distin the President. They state that about ten days before the commencement of the session trary, that he was prompted by the hope of are made, it is merely saying to the cities for he was consistent with his past record, and made no hesitation in proclaiming what fore Congress, and will be adopted just as he intended to do. There was no disguise went to work deliberately to accomplish an | bling at it? object and has been thus far successful. But with those who claimed to be against that policy, like Raymond and numerous others there is no excuse for their course. It is a deliberate swindle upon the public, a repu-diation of their pledges and a violation of the expressed wishes of the people. INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND

SENATOR SUMNER. ning after the message was read in Congress. It lasted for several hours. There were three or four persons present. Sumner is represented as having been very nervous. Some of those present thought he would go e consultation. At any rate his actions ustified the application of the term of being a monomaniae in regard the to negro. Findig himself unable to move the President, finally broke out as follows: "Mr. President, I notice that the white in the South are taking very strong against

the Union, and denouncing it in strong terms; can you not do something to put a stop to The President coolly replied: "I see, Mr. Sumner, that white rebels in Boston are talking against the Union. Can't you put a stop to it there?" This confused the Senator for a short time,

time he again broke out as follows:-"Mr. Johnson, the reports from the South show are insulting the freedmen. Don't you think that Congress ought to do something to cor-The President, with a significant wink to the other gentlemen present, replied:the white rebels in Cincinnati have been

Massachusetts negro monomaniae at the White House was of short duration after that thrust. A POWER HELD BY THE PRESIDENT. Members of Congress have all of a sudden discovered that the President has the ap-Cabinet down, are those appointed under members of the House who voted for Stenove all further controversy on that point, The joint committee would then be left without any embarrassments to mature its plan points of conversation which took place a of reconstruction, the government of the Southern Territories, which the President

"Stop," says the official, "are you sure cals was held on the following day at the district? The people elected me, and ex-

affect me there." "But," adds the official, "bow many war, and the total abolition of slavery. The postmasters have you in your district?" "That has nothing to do with it," re- ticity of youth to meet and combat all this plied the member, "they are all friends of They could not commence life again, under nine. Besides, it is always understood that | the new order of things. They became a the Representative in Congress is entitled to those appointments or his friends," "But," replied the official, "suppose that old habits and associations, was too much for the President should take it into his head them. Is it any longer strange that they to remove all of your friends and appoint men in their place who were friends of his son was appointed a committee of one to go and did not care anything about you, what around and see that every radical member then would be your position at home?" This opened the matter in a new light to he enthusiastic member. After a little hesthe enthusiastic member. After a little hesitation he asked in a tone showing that this be no more recognized amongst us. Let those was a new question, "The President will who envy and despise goodness and merit, "I don't know, replies the official, "what F. V's, but all the wealth of Shoddy and he President will do, or whether he has Petrolia cannot endow its possessors with hought of this matter. I only know what hearts and hands like those which God gave

> would be to remove every one of your friends "W-e-ll-well," drawled out the member, "I don't know but the President's policy is right, after all, and I think I will support

SERENADES. There have been several serenades to mem ers and Senators since the message was sent to Congress. They have been started, no doubt for the purpose of drawing out the members on the points of the message. The first was given to General Banks. He skipped the reorganization portion of the message and never alluded to it at all-much to the disappointment of the crowd. It was alto- paring to leave, and all expect to settle in dorsement of the whole message. He approved it in its length and breadth. New

York has, therefore, one man in the national

Le er From Hornee Greeley. o the Editor of the Intelligencer, Washington; of my view of the political situation in terms | angry flood that will otherwise overwhelm spoken of my presence in Washington, and which seem to require of me a few explana-tory words. I herewith submit them: I from the headquarters of the Freedmen's desire and labor for peace. Peace between | Bureau in Virginia, will be all sufficient for our country and all others. Peace between the North and South. Peace between white getically carried out.—Lynchburg Republicans. and black. We have had enough of war and waste, of havoc and carnage for at least too much the way hereabouts as well as in a century. Hence I have long labored and Virginia. That it will work badly we can conceive no possible good to our country, to all readily believe, but how badly is more

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THE NASHVILLE DAILY ESION AND AMERICAN.

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In a late issue of the Tribune he offer clearly defines his position thus: There is an easy way to do all that the er twenty billows now lying on the desks of Congressmen propose to do. Let us have one simple, comprehensive bill, specifying in ten lines that hereafter, in no part of the United States, shall the word "white," any word expressing color-black, gre

or. All other distinctions may be overcome. Men grow in years, they become regard to it, and has taken this course out of naturalized, learn to read, observe the law, revenge. It is somewhat doubtful if there is anything in this plea, but that, on the conthe same. So that, if any such distinctions a position on certain committees, unless we take the other view, that he was led into a reach for it." But when color is so made trap which he did not understand or know, and an arbitrary color at best, no man car the nature of. The latter, however, does not reach it. It is forever removed from him. give him credit for his usual shrewdness. Ten lines, properly worded, will remove No person can blame Stevens for his course, this disability. These ten lines should em-

easily as any one of them. When we can Way our Old Men are Dying. The remarkable fact discussed in the following article from the Richmond Times must have attracted the attention of every among the old men has not been confined to Virginia, but is noticable in nearly all the A rich interview took place between the border and Southern States since the close President and Senator Summer on the eve- of the war, and the remark is upon almost every tongue: "How fast our old men die." There is a singular fact connected with the war which, palpable and prominent as it

is, we have never seen commented upon by any of the public journals of the country; a fact which is still transpiring and recurring under the influence of causes the direct conmence of those which marked its initiation We allude to the extraordinary number of old men who, in ever county and every neighborhood, died either during the war have died since its conclusion, rebels down in Alabam and other localities or have died since its conclusion, in the South are taking very strong against and are dying daily. It is not strange that old men should die; they are expected to do se. But it is a little reparkable that they should all die off at once all over the country, in the absence of any epidemic specially directed against old men, to account for such a proceeding. We speak of that good old stock of Virginia gentlemen who were blue coats and brass buttons; who shaved clean every day, and wore unexcepbut after twisting in his seat for a short onable shirt-bosoms and collars; who rode blooded horses, and carried gold-headed mes which they inherited from their foreathers; who took a julep before breakfast, a toddy before dinner, and a night-cap before ed-time, to say nothing of the intermediate who were princes in hospitality, Christians "Mr. Sumner, I notice by the papers that in charity, and friends in need; who were the pride and honor of their land, the ornaments of society and the representative types of a glorious race and time, now rapidly departing. Why should they all die-

The loss, during the war, of life-long and accustomed luxuries and comforts, which had become a necessity of their existence, may be assigned as one of the causes of mortality among our old men. They could not eat and drink as they had been accustomed pointing power in his hands. They see that, and the deprivation injured their health. with very few exceptions, the federal office- Good, generous liquor was as scarce as hens' holders throughout the country, from the teeth in the Confederacy, and the old men could not do without it. They took to drink-President Lincoln's administration. Already there is a wonderful uncasiness among the tillery and it did not agree with them. ing new apple brandy, fresh from the dis-But more potent causes, by far, which vens' resolution. This fear will cause a affected the health and lives of the old men, great change in the body. The public may were mental and moral in their character. ook for some grand political somersaults be- Anxiety for the safety of loved and cherishfore the session terminates. In order that | ed sons, whose lives were daily perilled, susthis point may be understood I give the pense as to their fate after numerous great battles which seemed to have no end, grief day or two since between a high official and at the death of the pet and pride of the famrepublican member The member referred to was boasting how he was going to oppose the President's policy, and that he did not care what Mr. Johnson did.

at the death of the pet and pride of the lamily—all these, with their corroding cares, told fearfully upon our old men, and hastened their gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. Then came the loss of property, in the accumulation of which their lives you are independent of the President, and had been spent, and upon the security can sustain yourself at home if you oppose and preservation of which their lives depended; trusted and valued slaves, whom "What has the President to do with my they had treated and indulged as children, stung them by the ingratitude of flight and rooms of Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas. In pect me to carry out their views. I repre- desertion; harrassing anxiety and apprehensent them, not the President, and he can't | sions as to the future worried and perplexed them. Then came the close of a disastrons

> prey to grief and despondency, and the storm which swept away all the landmarks of their should have died, and be still dying? But we hope that those noble virtues which dignified and adorned these representative men are not perishing with them. God call them aristocrats and sneer at them as F.

old men had none of the buoyancy and elas

to these bright and shining exemplars of ancient worth and virtue. If our new social system shall prove unongenial to the growth and perpetuation of this good old stock-if they are doomed to pass away-may their memories ever live and their excellence ever be emulated among a people capable of appreciating the value and beauty of true gentility.

THEY WILL NOT REMAIN-THE NE-

ROES.—It is now almost a settled fact that the negroes on most of the plantations in this vicinity will not remain with their employ ers on any reasonable terms. They refuse to make any arrangements to work next year. They have either left the farms, or are preown, where they must either become pencioners on a bounty we are unable to afford them, or steal. There are now here hundreds more than can find employment, while the farmers are anxious to secure their labor for the coming year. We know of instances where the most favorable offers have been made to them, and contemptuously rejected. Their coming to the city can only result in privation and suffering during the winter, and a fearful increase of crime; and we sug-In your issue of this morning you have gest to the authorities the immediate adoption of energetic measures to restrain the We believe that this will turn out to be

vital energy produced by the close and imand then took bold ground in opposition to the views and policy of the latter. He not only opposed and denounced the idea of pardoning the late rebels, but favored confiscation in the strongest terms; and, to show that there is no mistaking his opposition to the President, he said to him on that occasion that he (Stevens) did not believe that there was any person in Pennsylvania, outside of the office-holders and a few personal friends of their officials, that endorsed, or in the least approved, his (the President's) plan or reconstructing the South. That there was not an independent republican in the State in his (Stevens) belief but that repudiated that policy. This is Stevens' opinion, upon which he informed the President that he should act. Mr. Johnson appealed to his for harmony for the sake of the country, but Stevens would not change his tone in the least. The only thing that he did do in that interview inconsistent with the above extractions have been the provision of the rates to introduce his resolution on the first day of the session. Mr. Farmsworth imagined that he would not change his tone in the least. The only thing that he did do in that interview inconsistent with the above extractions and proposed and denounced the privilege of suffrage. The motion be approached from all sides in this office and consider with a profound deference for each other's patriotism, and an ament desire to agree out a course of action which they mutally deem just and beneficient. Let the great problem of reconstructions, the subject is shamefully overlooked by architects and landlords. More desire to see on the resolution of the members who voted for the office and consider with a profound deference for each other's patriotism, and an earnest desire to agree out a course of action which they mutally deem just and beneficient. Let the great problem of reconstructions, the feel sure that a benign solution which they mutally deem just and beneficient. Let the great problem of reconstructions the profound his assert patrio interview inconsistent with the above expression was to ask for the pardon of a friend. It is not yet known whether the President granted the pardon or not.

SIT. Farmsworth imagined that he would have no trouble in accomplishing the same hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the earnest deare of Yours, and facturies of our city may be constantly displaced by the introduction of fresh and without sacrineing or hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the earnest deare of Yours, and facturies of our city may be constantly displaced by the introduction of fresh and without sacrineing or hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the earnest deare of Yours, and facturies of our city may be constantly displaced by the introduction of fresh and without sacrineing or hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the exhauster and implice and implice and implice and implices, schools hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the earnest deare of Yours, and facturies of our city may be constantly displaced by the introduction of fresh and without sacrineing or hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the exhauster and implice and implice and implice and implices, schools hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the exhauster and implice and implices, schools hazarding those of any portion of the American people, is the exhauster and implices are the exhauster

towns as can get anything to do. Idleness

The fearful waste of life and destruction of